EXHIBIT 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C10-1823JLR

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
July 31, 2013

MOTOROLA, INC., et al.,

Defendant.

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MOTION HEARING

VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES L. ROBART UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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deposition, page 39 through 41.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Sullivan?

MS. SULLIVAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Thank you very much for the privilege of appearing in your court. I would like to, if I may, hand up to the court some visual aids that we have already shared with opposing counsel. May I approach?

THE COURT: You may.

MS. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, I'd like to begin with the point that you just made so ably in describing what Motorola's argument is, and that is that the inquiry on good faith, which is the subject of Microsoft's motion for summary judgment on breach, is a contextual inquiry that looks to both the subject of the intent of Motorola and the objective commercial reasonableness of Motorola's conduct, and looks to all the facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged actions that supposedly breached the commitments to the ITU and the IEEE.

Your Honor is absolutely correct about that. We thank you for the opportunity, Your Honor, to brief good-faith law, which we did extensive briefing.

And the Washington law is overwhelmingly clear that the inquiry is into the whole context, the whole timeline -- we've given you a timeline on the first page of the handout,

ITC. Did those involve standard essential patents?

MS. SULLIVAN: No, Your Honor, they didn't. And we're not making an argument here that they're part of the standard essential patent arguments. What we're arguing is, Microsoft sues us on nonessentials, and then says, "Put your patents on the table." In fact, Your Honor, I'd be very happy to have you look at a slide here that I think is very helpful.

If you could turn to Slide No. 6. I'm sorry to make you jump, Your Honor. This is deposition testimony from one of Motorola's witnesses, Mr. Taylor, and so I can speak about it in open court, because it's Motorola's witness, and we don't insist on this being confidential.

This slide says, "We didn't have any time." Why did we respond this way? Microsoft said put our patents on the table. Microsoft asked us to put our patents on the table, and that's what we did.

The -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. Can I confer for a moment?

I want to make sure I answer you accurately.

Your Honor, my points stand legally, that the context here is about being asked to put our patents on the table, that's where our letters of October 21st and 29th came from. But I stand corrected. There was, actually, initially, SEPs inserted in the October suit. There's an issue about whether they were later withdrawn. That's subject to one of

Microsoft's motions in limine. 1 But what I want to argue, Your Honor, is that it doesn't 2 matter either way whether SEPs were or were not in the 3 4 October suit. They were initially. 5 The point is, once Microsoft invited us to put our patents on the table, and we did so in haste without engaging in the 6 necessarily detailed inquiries that Your Honor engaged in 7 over a long period of discovery and bench trial, in which the 8 first phase of the case was held, it was done in haste. 9 Microsoft asked us to put our patents on the table, and we 10 11 did. So, Your Honor, let me try and simplify our arguments, if 12 I may. 13 THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, and then 14 15 please simplify. Is it accurate that you have asserted privilege over your 16 motives for sending those letters? 17 MS. SULLIVAN: Both sides have asserted privilege 18 over the sending of the letters and the response to the 19 20 letters, that's correct, Your Honor. But there --21 THE COURT: What is the privilege? MS. SULLIVAN: Well, attorney-client privilege, Your 22 Honor, about legal analysis about the Motorola letter. 23

THE COURT: So, I mean, that's what I'm trying to find out. I don't see all this stuff, and then suddenly

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useful for everyone.

THE COURT: You know, counsel, the answer is yes.

But let me offer you the following warning:

The last time I agreed to this, the short questionnaire involved a woman who died from lung cancer, and her estate was suing a tobacco company, and a short questionnaire turned into 17 pages. I hope that you will know that Judge Koh and I have gone to school on what happened in that case, and we're not going to have any more 17-page questionnaires.

My process of picking a jury is that it usually takes us a morning. I understand I need to give you some greater leeway, because one of the parties is a major employer in this area. But we're going to be moving along expeditiously. You have a relatively small jury. We should be able to get it done pretty promptly.

MR. PRITIKIN: All right. The other thing I wanted to mention, Your Honor, is, we had talked yesterday about the jury instructions that we think should provide the jury the background they need on the court's findings of fact.

They were included in the pretrial order submissions, but we thought it might be useful if I could hand up to the court the preliminary instructions that we propose and those that have been proposed by Motorola. Again, this was taken from the pretrial order, but it would give the court a sense of what we think the jury should be instructed on.

CERTIFICATE

I, Nancy L. Bauer, CCR, RPR, Court Reporter for the United States District Court in the Western District of Washington at Seattle, do hereby certify that I was present in court during the foregoing matter and reported said proceedings stenographically.

I further certify that thereafter, I have caused said stenographic notes to be transcribed under my direction and that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription to the best of my ability.

Dated this 2nd day of August 2013.

/S/ Nancy L. Bauer

Nancy L. Bauer, CCR, RPR Official Court Reporter